

arts and sciences has been so rapid in the last fifty years, the number of new words has increased in so large a ratio, and the influence of each nation upon its neighbours has become so potent, that only a lexicon is sufficient for us to use as a memorandum book of the changes which have occurred and are occurring.

The publication of Webster's International, of the "Imperial" and of the "Century" dictionaries were each a landmark in this regard. When the last named appeared it seemed as if scientific lexicography had attained its highest limit. Yet to-day we are called upon to chronicle the appearance of the Funk and Wagnalls Company's Standard Dictionary, a work which leaves all the rest behind, and which in itself is an epitome of human progress up to date.

This new compilation well illustrates the growth of our language and of our civilization. Dr. Johnson's famous work contained 45,000 words; Noah Webster's 50,000; Stormonth's 50,000; Worcester's 80,000; Webster's Unabridged 100,000; Worcester's Unabridged 105,000; Webster's International 128,000; the Imperial 130,000; and the Century 225,000. The Standard now comes forward and makes its debut with 300,000 words. No single human mind knows a half of this astounding total. It represents the speech of every trade and profession, of every art and science, of every field of intellectual activity. Three quarters of these words have been created within the past half century, just as the facts and ideas were conceived which they serve to express.

Dr. Johnson wrote his work alone and unaided. Webster and Worcester received slight aid from literary friends. The others were written by groups of scholars. The Standard is the result of the labours of an army of 247 scholars, and scientists picked from every branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The growth of the English people is well exemplified by this comprehensive lexicon. Spelling which was a great fact turn up from Canada and America, Australia and New Zealand, India and Ceylon, China and Japan.

Every record and book were destroyed excepting the Standard Dictionary, the scholar of the 20th Century would be enabled to measure the power and splendour of the Anglo-Saxon race in the latter part of the 19th century. Most remarkable of all is the fact that all disputes in the compilation of this book were settled by an advisory committee chosen from American, English, Canadian, Australian and East Indian universities. It seems but yesterday that a half dozen colleges on either side of the Atlantic monopolized the scholarship of our language; to-day there are a hundred in every quarter of the globe from which were drawn the trained intellects and great scientists by whom the work of this dictionary was done.

The Standard is conservative rather than radical in its orthography and etymology. Where two spellings or pronunciations are both given, it introduces one great reform, viz. in the spelling of many scientific terms. In this it follows the advice of both the British and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Bromine, quinine, chloride lose their "i" and "u" and "aurum" replaces our old friend "gold".

The work is in two volumes, and has been produced in the best style of modern book-making. Five parts, American, European, well-drawn illustrations, faultless printing and excellent binding combine to make the Standard Dictionary a handsome as well as a most valuable addition to students and business men. We beg to congratulate the Funk and Wagnalls Company upon the success of their magnificent undertaking. Their dictionary is a monument of workmanship, fine art and scholarship combined, which stands unrivalled.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 2nd June, 1894.

Gold-dust is now quoted at \$26.30 per tael. The Sundry Rice Meeting which took place on Saturday afternoon last was a great success; the weather being beautiful. There were only four events, just enough to make the assembled company wish for more.

A well-known loafer who had long been making himself obnoxious to every one he met, but especially to women, near the east gate of the city called Chiao-moong, has lately been caught and brought before the Provincial Judge, who sentenced him to be chained to a stone pillar for three years.

News has reached this port of an inward bound Ningpo junk being seized by pirates near the entrance of the Tai-chow river. The whole of the cargo was taken out, the captain and crew being left unharmed. The captain of the junk on his arrival here reported the matter to the Viceroy, who immediately communicated with the Provincial Judge of Chiao-moong, requesting him to send out gun-boats to search for the pirates.

Last week a stealer from up-country foolishly tried to evade the *liken* tax on some 300 piculs of tea he had brought from the country. He was surprised by the *liken* officers on the Long Bridge, and taken into custody. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to wear the cangue.

Yet another case of suicide from the Long Bridge is reported to us, which occurred on Monday last. The unfortunate man had been entranced by his miser with \$100 worth of tea to make some purchases, but being tempted on his way to try his luck at a gambling table he lost it all, and fending the consequences if he returned home, thought it best to put an end to his life.

We hear that a literary graduate found his way into the Examination hall on the occasion of the late examinations for the first degree, with the deliberate intention, it is stated, of assisting certain of the competitors. Being discovered, he was reported to the Literary Censor, who had the fellow brought before him, and finding that he had little to say for himself, handed him over to the Prefect. His name was struck off the list of graduates. A cargo was put round his neck with the reason of his disgrace written on it, and he is now exposed in the street adjoining the Examination hall.—Echo.

A MISSIONARY ON CHINA.

At the seventh annual dinner of the Methodist Union, given in New York a few weeks ago, the Rev. A. B. Leonard, who has been a missionary to China, made a speech in which he said:

The Chinese Empire is going to fall to pieces. The truth is that there is too much of it. There is a superabundance of everything. China embraces too many countries, and each country has too many provinces, and each province has too many districts, and each district has too many counties, and each county has too many cities, and each city has too many families, and each family has too many children. It is too large. That great empire that has stood for forty centuries must dissolve. They are talking about it all over China. A revolution is coming. It is a belief that England, Russia and France have jealous eyes on China, and when it does fall to pieces I believe the American republic should have a hand in the division.

These statements are not precisely new, and it is somewhat doubtful whether they are true. The tendency of the age is rather toward consolidation than decentralization. Bismarck and Carver were applauded for consolidating Ger-

many and Italy. There is a general desire among broad-minded men to see the establishment of a Central American union. Why should China be an exception? Why should disunion be its fate, when the provinces of all other nations are tending to draw closer together? So wide a gap separates the Chinese mind from the mind of Christendom that our understanding of the Chinese people is superficial and hazy. The missionary devotes himself to the duty of conversion; the merchant lives in a city of his own; so that neither of them ever get to understand the Chinese any more than John in Chinatown gets to understand us, following the lead of other modern writers, Dr. Leonard says that China is "falling to pieces." Where is the evidence? Chinese institutions are the same as they were when Confucius wrote, and the Government was administered in his day in the same loose, slipshod way which we observe at present. A Government which has lasted for forty centuries, almost without change, can hardly be described as transitory. It will be time enough to conclude that the empire is falling to pieces when some province or provinces actually secede and make a separate and hostile government. At present there are no signs of anything of the kind.

China is full of inexplicable contrasts and anomalies which puzzle people like Dr. Leonard. The Viceroy and Taoists appointed at Peking are obeyed in the provinces, however distant they are from the capital. An edict of the Emperor commands devout respect throughout his dominions. But there is so little of the feeling, which we call patriotism, that Chinese willingly supplied the French fleet with provisions for the attack on the forts on the Min River. The Emperor is viewed with such reverential devotion that the people never dare to mention his name. But a gang of bandits attacked his cortege the other day in the streets of Peking and robbed the imperial suite of their clothes. The Emperor is unable to prevent the banner men at Peking from levying toll on vi-ti here to the imperial city, but when the French marched up to the frontier the Chinese fought them year after year at an enormous cost of life and held them at bay, so that no Frenchman ever set foot on Chinese soil, and in the end France had to abandon the enterprise. The English expected by this time to have invaded South-western China from Burma, as the Russians reckoned on securing a foothold in Manchuria; but it is noticed that both undertakings have been postponed to a more convenient opportunity.

Empires go to pieces when they consist of incongruous and inflexible elements. The empire of Alexander the Great comprised a dozen races whose normal attitude toward each other was one of hostility. When the master hand was withdrawn the dominion resolved itself into its original elements. The same cause accounts for the disintegration of the Roman empire. The several provinces had nothing in common but natural hate. When Rome fell they flew apart in obedience to centrifugal energy. In the empire of China there have never been in modern times but two races, the Mongols and the Tartars, and several centuries of cohabitation have practically blended the two into one. There is but one language with many dialects; the costume is the same; the customs are the same; the books studied are the same, from Yunnan to Ching King. The climate varies from the fierce heats of the tropics to the bitter cold of the Siberian tundras; the men vary in size; the products vary with the meridian; but all over the empire the Chinamen are a Chinaman, and nothing else. His system of government strikes the foreign observer as resembling a tottering scaffold, which will tumble down when the wind blows. But it seems to possess an elasticity which enables it to recover from foreign war, pestilence, famine and mob turbulence. Why should such an empire go to pieces?—S. F. Call.

TO ASCERTAIN ONE'S AGE.

There was once a wise King who was awfully curious. He was possessed of a desire to know everything, and was continually asking questions. Under his thirteenth for knowledge carried him so far that he wanted to know the age of every person he met. But, being a King, he was exceedingly polite, and would resort to strategy to gain his ends.

One day there came to the court a grey-haired Professor, who amused the King greatly. He told the monarch a number of things that he never knew before, and the King was delighted. But finally it came to the point, when the ruler wanted to know the age of the Professor, so he thought of a mathematical problem.

"Ahem," said the King. "I have an interesting sum for you; it is a trial in mental arithmetic. Think of the number of the month of your birth."

Now the Professor was 60 years old, and had been born two days before Christmas, so he thought of twelve, December being the twelfth month.

"Yes," said the Professor.
"Multiply it by two," continued the King.
"Yes."
"Add five."
"Yes," answered the Professor, doing so.
"Now, multiply that by fifty."
"Yes."
"Add your age."
"Yes."
"Subtract 365."
"Yes."
"Add 115."
"Yes."

"And now," said the King, "might I ask what the result is?"

"Twelve hundred and sixty," replied the Professor, wondering.

"Thank you," was the King's response. "So you were born in December, sixty years ago, eh?"

"Why, how in the world do you know?" cried the Professor.

"Why," retorted the King, "from your answer—1,260. The month of your birth was the twelfth, and the last two figures give your age."

THE FIRST FAMILY.

Eve belonged to one of the first families, the very first, in fact. On Adam's side she was related to the first man. Her worsted work was a success, for it was the first human-made. She had no fashion plates to study, so that she did not know whether her dress was new in the latest style or not. There were no dressmaker's bills for Adam to stow over. They founded a very extensive family, aside from the Presidential Adams tribe of the United States. It is recorded that Adam lived to the advanced age of nine hundred and thirty years. But it is not told at what age Eve passed away. This is said to be accounted for from the well-known antipathy to telling her age which characterizes women in all times and in every clime. Of Eve it is also said that she has many namesakes, Christmas Eve being the favorite. There is also New Year's Eve, as well as All Hallows Eve.

BYRON'S IDEA.

Byron, writing of the healthfulness of employment, says:—
Adam exchanged his paradise for ploughing;
Eve made up millinery with flax linen.
The earliest knowledge from the tree no knowing,
As far as I know, that the church receives;
And since that time it need not cost much showing

That many of the life of which man grieves,
And still more woman, spring from not employing
Some hours to make the remnant worth enjoying.

The apple which Eve ate has left an unpleasant taste in the mouths of all human kind, and all have had to pay for the taste the cost.

After our first parents were driven from Paradise the earth brought forth nothing but thorns. But as the wind blew from Paradise it is said to have brought seeds that sowed themselves in the desert, till ere long the desert bloomed like the rose. The question has been asked:—

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"
Adam, to be sure; and Eve was the lady. So is every Adam since, and so is every Eve, who, delving, remembers that he, too, is but a worm; who, spinning, thinks sometimes of her own frail thread of life!

NO WEDDING FUS.

Adam set the fashion of weddings. There was no fuss nor flummery; no ring, no veil, no white silk, no wedding cards, no bridal presents. He fell asleep a bachelor and woke up a married man. He had but a short courtship, and popped the question at his first meeting with Eve. He and Eve were over young to marry; not over two or three days old, according to the record. They were married in a garden without a feast, without anything except love and paradise. The birds of the air sang the wedding march, and Eve gave her first law—*and Adam afterwards!*

AFFLICTED GENIUS.

Nero had bulging eyes and was very near-sighted.

De Poy had more than one dose of Newgate and the pillory.

Copper was all his days overshadowed by the gloom of insanity.

Spenser, the poet, suffered the extremes of poverty and neglect.

Julius Caesar had weak digestion and was subject to epileptic fits.

Peter the Great was half crazy most of his life through drink and rage.

William was blind in his old age and often lacked the comforts of life.

Le Sage was poor all his life. In old age he was dependent on his son.

Mohammed was an epileptic and his visions were those of a diseased mind.

Gibbon had the gout. He became so stout that he could not dress himself.

Bacon was avaricious, and his greed for money finally led to his disgrace.

Selden was once committed to prison for his attacks on the "divine rights" of kings.

Charlemagne had an ulcer in his leg that gave him much annoyance for many years.

Johnson was near-sighted and his face much disfigured by scars resulting from scrofula.

Byron was club-footed and the fact was a source of constant misery to him all his life.

Dante passed most of his life as an exile from the only city in which he cared to live.

HUMANITY'S ILLS.

Only 906 persons in 1,000,000 die of old age.

Europe has 33,260 blind, 230,200 deaf mutes.

Twelve Englishmen in every 10,000 die of gout.

India has 131,600 lepers; the Sandwich Islands 1,800.

There are 420,000 people in France affected with goitre.

Bright's disease is most prevalent in Shanghai.

Twice as many women as men are afflicted with neuralgia.

In 100 cases of paralysis, eighty-six are male, fourteen female.

Epilepsy is most frequent in England; fifty-one deaths to 10,000.

Consumption is most common in Belgium, Scotland and Canada.

One of every ten cases of sickness in England is due to rheumatism.

Liability to death from heart disease is greatest between thirty and forty.

Sciatica most frequently occurs between the ages of twenty and thirty.

Ireland has fewer cases of phthisis than any other country on the globe.

Scarlatina is most fatal in London, where 480 deaths in 10,000 occur from it.

Russians, Danes and Norwegians.

Over 50 per cent. of the cases of croup in Sweden and Norway are fatal.

During the Franco-German War the French lost 23,499 men from small-pox.

Bankers, speculators and capitalists are most frequently the victims of diabetes.

Over 3,000,000 cases of influenza occurred in Europe during the epidemic of 1889.

Sciatica is most destructive in St. Petersburg, and least to be feared in Turin, Italy.

In 1874 a law was passed in Germany making vaccination compulsory on all persons.

In German orphan and foundling asylums 50 per cent. of the children die of scrofula.

In the United States in every 10,000 deaths there are 300 annually from typhoid fever.

The English troops abroad suffer most from bronchitis in Canada and least in St. Helena.

Rheumatism is most severe in Denmark, where 70 deaths in 10,000 are from this disease.

In most countries diphtheria has nearly doubled the number of its victims in twenty years.

cause of cancer. The number of cases has more than doubled in England in twenty years.

Since 1832 148,000 persons have died in Great Britain from cholera, 457,000 in France, 351,000 in Germany, 507,000 in Spain and Portugal, 1,118,000 in Austria and 1,775,000 in Russia.—*Globe-Democrat.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more valuable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Branchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne. MARTIN MILLS, M.D., &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship.

"HAILOONG." Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LA PAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 675

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). THE Company's Steamship.

"ZAFIRO." Captain A. W. R. Cobban, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 682

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

T E Steamship.

"MENMUIR." Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Coal-burners, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 681

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA." FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo Importers, the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1894. 684

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 29, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 25th June, at Noon, for the purpose of Presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st April, 1894, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 25th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 679

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS Orders for the week ending 16th June, 1894. No. 90.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Headquarters at such a time as the President may arrange to determine which of the members who failed to become efficient by the date of inspection, did so by avoidable causes, and are therefore liable under paragraph 18 of the Regulations for the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to make good the loss caused to the Funds of the Corps by such failure.

President: CAPTAIN J. MCALLUM.

Members: LIEUT. H. E. DENSON. C. M. ADAMSON.

No. 91.—Members who have Great Coats, Carabines, Belts or other accoutrements in possession are requested to return them to Headquarters within the least possible delay, in order to admit of the half-yearly stock-taking being carried out.

By Order, (Signed), F. F. LAMARDE, LL. R.A., Adj. H.K. Volunteer Corps.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 677

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. A. J. DAVID from Hongkong, Mr. KELLY RAEBURN is authorized to sign the Firm's name per procuration.

S. J. DAVID & Co. H. K. 9th June, 1894. 674

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 116, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 686

Intimations.
DAIRY PRODUCE!
THE HONGKONG DAIRY
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.
FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.
ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.
ADDRESS:—
J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD,
622

SPECIAL MAKERS OF ARTICLES FOR LADIES' COMPLEXION
JAVA POWDER
SOLD EVERYWHERE
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY PUT UP IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE
A BOURBOIS & Co.
12 & 14, Boulevard de la Madeleine, PARIS
HONGKONG, 9th June, 1894.

Notice to Consumers
The PREPARATIONS of
L. LEGRAND ORIZA-PERFUMERY
11, Place de la Madeleine, PARIS
Formerly 207, Rue Saint-Honore
ORIZA-OIL, ESS-ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTE, CREME-ORIZA
ORIZA-VELOUTE, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP
HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:
1. Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2. Their qualities are unalterable and their perfumes agreeable.
As, in order to profit by their great reputation, the Oriza preparations have been counterfeited.
We warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.
The genuine PREPARATIONS are sold by all respectable Perfumers and Druggists.
Illustrated Catalogue sent from Paris post-free.

Today's Advertisements.
ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 676

Intimations.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OBTAINED 14 HIGHEST PRIZES
at the
CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.
Just landed an invoice of Assorted SEWING and LEATHER-NEEDLES, SHUTTLES and Finest MACHINE OIL.
H. E. BOTTLEWALL & Co.,
Sole Agents,
2, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong, 25th January, 1894. 54

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE after this date for any DEBTS incurred by Mrs. ALFORD.
(Signed), CHAS. ALFORD.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1894. 676

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1894. 728

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.
TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.
S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. 689

Hotels.
THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)
THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per Menu or ORDER—the Parties sending Dish &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.
Monthly Board for One Person...\$35.00
Tiffin\$15.00
Breakfast\$0.50
Tiffin\$0.75
Dinner\$1.00
SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.
W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894. 639

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shan-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.
The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dining-rooms prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. 643

PEAK HOTEL.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.
SUMMER RATES,
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).
One person, per day.....\$ 4.00
One person, per week.....25.00
One person, per month.....from \$70 to 85.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....from \$120 to 140.00
For further particulars, apply to
MANAGER,
Victoria Hotel,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. 689

